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VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT.—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION.—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

The **PRODUCT.**—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., LD.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.,

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

"BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *Free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS. whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For **COAST PORTS**, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good condition. Counterfoil Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SALTZETTER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
LEMON SQUASH
GINGER ALE
RASPBERRYADE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or gassy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
51 The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1893.

HOME RULE FOR HONGKONG.

The unfortunate differences which have been so pronounced for the past few years between the official and unofficial members of the Legislative Council have probably been owing as much to the defects of Hongkong's anomalous and cumbersome system of administration, rusty with the corrosion of over half-a-century of red-tape rule by official interested cliques, as to the unfortunate shortcomings of such a great majority of the crude materials sent out here to be moulded into statesmen and administrators. No doubt the class of official has generally greatly deteriorated during the past twenty years; but although Downing Street may have incurred a grave responsibility by flooding a purely commercial colony with shoals of inexperienced cadets and Colonial Office pensioners, who know nothing and will never take the trouble to acquire any technical knowledge of commerce and its surroundings, it does not follow that the men sent out who do their best according to their limited capacities are equally to blame. And were it not a fact that a certain type of the Hongkong Government officials of the present day, instead of recognising their professional shortcomings and bearing themselves with modesty and decorum in

their relations with the community, avail themselves of every possible occasion to vilify and insult both the public and their representatives, we would be the first to show sincere sympathy for men who have, through no fault of their own, been pitched into positions, the duties of which are outside their experience and far beyond the limits of their mental calibre. We make no invidious comparisons; unhappily for Hongkong the utterly incompetent official of high grade is so common as to have become a by-word.

The friction between the official members of the Legislative Council and the community reached a culminating point in connection with the increased salaries vote. Obtained under misrepresentations of the grossest and most barefaced character, these increased salaries were maintained against a public opinion that was absolutely unanimous, by the packed vote of the officials themselves—the persons most materially interested. And it must be admitted that the methods adopted by the official phalanx were anything but conciliatory or of a nature that should exist between employer and employee. This official coercion—for that is what it amounted to—added to the almost daily complaints of wholesale bungling and blundering by Government incompetents, to the serious detriment of the colony's best interests, by grossly wasting public money, jeopardising the health of the community by so-called sanitary improvements, making Hongkong a laughing-stock by a series of Quixotic schemes that even the Chinese hold up to ridicule—has directly led up to the formation of the Hongkong Ratepayers' Association, which aims at improving by practical supervision and experienced direction the very unsatisfactory system of muddling which has existed for so long under official auspices.

The members of our local Civil Service must be perfectly well acquainted with the exceptionally hard times which have existed in this colony for the past three years. True enough, these hard times have not materially affected carefully-protected officialdom, but rather the contrary, as a thirty per cent rise of salaries clearly enough proves. But they have very severely taxed the earning powers of those who provide the official salaries. A long-continued depression in almost every branch of business has depreciated values all round; house rents are lower, but so are salaries in many instances, and economies of a most rigid character have had to be practised by taxpayers in every rank of life. A strict policy of retrenchment has become imperative, and why should not our Civil Servants be made to bear their fair share of the bad times? They made hay while the sun shone on our short era of fictitious prosperity, by means which will not bear the light of impartial investigation, and in common fairness they should be made to feel the depression as well as the rest of us. In the Australasian Colonies the salaries of officials have been reduced all round, and although it may appear a hardship from one point of view, still necessity has no law. This journal has always advocated that good and efficient work should always be liberally paid for; but it is indisputable that in Hongkong the majority of salaries, especially of the select officials, are extravagantly high, whilst the work done leaves much to be desired.

Of course the salaries question is but one small item in the scope of a Municipal Council, or some equally efficient substitute, when the British Government considers Hongkong on a par in honesty, capacity and patriotism with the people of other Crown Colonies. There are much larger and far more important works to undertake and carry through, many of which will at once suggest themselves to our readers. On another occasion we may find time and space to go into full details. But meanwhile it is enough to know that for years past the large sums contributed by the taxpayers of this colony have been recklessly wasted by thousands upon thousands; that public rights and interests have been systematically neglected; that the Hongkong Civil Service, theoretically for the benefit of the community, has been simply a treasure-trove for favored officials and their patrons; that government by the people for the people has never existed and is even now a delusion and a fraud; that radical changes are required in various public departments for our own protection, and that the rate-payers intend having at no far distant date a reasonable share in the management of what is distinctly their own business.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Impetuous* arrived at Nagasaki on May 21st.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Aden* left Bombay on the 21st inst. for this port.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club will be held to-morrow, at 5:30 p.m., in the Gymnasium.

Mr. Kew's water-bomb *Neptune*, none the worse for staying a few days with Davy Jones, is now in excellent working order, and doing excellent business.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s royal mail steamer *Empress of India*, Captain O. P. Marshall, arrived at Vancouver at 3:30 p.m. yesterday.

The charge brought by the firm of the *Argus* against their second engineer (as reported in these columns three days ago) was brought before the Marine Magistrate again to-day and dismissed.

An Emergency meeting of the *Perseverance* Lodge, No. 1165, E.C., will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 8:30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

The U.S.S. *Patrol*, after docking at Yokohama, will proceed with all speed to the Behring Sea.

The *Japan Mail* hears that the amount claimed by the Japanese Government from the P. & O. S. N. Co. for the loss of the *Chikuma-Kan* is \$850,000.

At the Magistrate to-day Mr. H. E. Woodhouse, Coroner, concluded the inquest on the body of the Chinese woman found dead in a house at Ma-tau-wai, British Kowloon, about a fortnight ago. The verdict was "death from hemorrhage, caused by wounds inflicted by the husband of deceased." No arrest has yet been made.

A TELEGRAM from Nagasaki to the *Japan Mail*, dated May 13th, says:—The Police Superintendent of the Settlement and native town stations, recently indicted and accused by the *Chikuma Nippo* of riotous living and of being implicated in receiving bribes and conniving at the smuggling on board steamers of women for passage to foreign countries, have been placed on the retired list.

At the Harbour Office to-day, before Commander Rumsay, twenty Chinese deck-hands of the steamship *Verona* were charged by Captain Teague with refusing duty on board that ship in Hongkong harbour on the 21st instant. From the evidence it appeared that they were ordered to hoist the ship's boats in, but refused because it was Sunday. They were ordered to forfeit 24 days' pay each, with the exception of one man who had leave from work that day.

AMONG the passengers who left by the *Empress* to-day was Mr. T. H. Dalby, of Lane, Crawford and Co., who has been out in China over six years and has gained the esteem of all who met him. He was prominent supporter of rowing and other pursuits, and a Volunteer from the first. Last night, at a farewell dinner at L. & Co.'s mess, Mr. Dalby was presented with a handsome gold Albert, by the Chairman (Mr. W. Boffey) on behalf of a large number of friends, many of whom went on board to-day to see him off, bound for Old England.

The V. R. C. has now provided a fine bathing raft, which is moored off the old and partially dismantled bath-house. Below the pylon is most substantially built, while the upper fittings are on the same plan as in the longshore dressing-rooms. The raft is 50ft. long by 22ft. broad, with 16 bunks; and a fresh-water tank (to be filled from water-boats) and a high speed-board are to be fixed shortly. Moreover (by permission of the authorities) some 50 yards out into the stream, the new bathing place is an immense improvement.

The *Hypo News* publishes a report seriously affecting Capt. Breitung of the German steamer *Tatjana*, which vessel arrived here from Kuchino on the 20th inst. According to our Koby contemporary the Captain "is reported to be implicated in the carrying away of smuggled goods" from Japan. As the prevalence of such nefarious business has lately become so notorious as to attract the special notice of the Japanese Government, a searching investigation will no doubt be made, when it is to be hoped that Capt. Breitung will have every opportunity of vindicating himself from such a disreputable charge.

REFERRING to a statement in our Macao correspondence to the effect that Governor da Borja would shortly proceed to Japan, under instructions from Lisbon, to endeavor to arrange the Consular difficulty existing between Japan and Portugal, the *Kokumin Shimbun*, as the result of enquiries made in official quarters, declares that though the Cabinet is at present busily engaged in connection with some subject which is at present a secret, it is not the case that the Governor of Macao's contemplated visit to Japan is connected with any attempt on Portugal's part to recover her lost powers. As a matter of fact, says the *Kokumin*, no indication has yet been received by the Japanese Government with regard to Senhor da Borja's visit.

At the Legislative Council meeting to be held to-morrow at 3 p.m. the following will be the business:—

Finance Committee (No. 3).
Report of Public Works Committee (No. 3).
Motion (Hon. Colonial Secretary).
ORDERS OF THE DAY.
1. First reading of a Bill entitled "The P. & O. S. N. Co. Incorporation Ordinance" (Hon. Registrar General).
2. Second reading of the Bill "for the Incorporation of the Trustees of the Hongkong and South China Masonic Benevolence Fund" (Hon. C. P. Chater).
There will be a meeting of the Finance Committee immediately after the Council.

A MACAO resident writes:—"Your Macao correspondent usually so accurate in his information, was not correct in his statement the other day that a score of soldiers belonging to the Ultra-Marine Battalion had been imprisoned for insubordination and lack of discipline at a recent parade. The truth is that three or four men belonging to the battalion were sent to hospital owing to sickness, and probably this gave rise to the erroneous report. The commandant of the *Salvadora*, Major Felner, is one of our best disciplinarians, and there is no better behaved regiment than his in the whole Portuguese Army." We are, of course, glad to afford space for this explanation, having no desire whatever to misrepresent events occurring in the neighbouring colony; and we are quite sure that our Macao correspondent must have been right.

A MR. H. H. SULLIVAN sends the following extraordinary prediction to the N. C. Daily Press, dated May 16th and headed "The Gory Act and the Chinese":—

"Your leader of yesterday on that incredible Gory Act encourages me to address these few lines to you with the object of proving to your readers that, even among Chinese private concerns, that very same dignified moderation is prevailing which has been commending your special admiration to such a high degree in the particular instance of the answer given by the Chinese Government to that most astonishing 'Gory of July presentation' on the part of Col. Denby, the U.S. Minister to Peking."

"Having obtained some temporary occupation in the well-known C. M. S. N. Co. during the protracted period of deep mourning of my adored chief, Lord Li and being in daily attendance on upon Mr. Shen, the Director of that Company, I have had an opportunity, quite recently, of being present at the call of a distinguished Western gentleman, who actually remarked to him that it would not be right for him to make a slightly unsatisfactory counter-move against this cruelly unjust Gory Act by dismissing from the Company's service all the U.S. citizens who happen to be in its employ, when Mr. Shen simply replied that he failed to see 'how two wrongs ever could make a right' and that, moreover, he was firmly convinced that most of these gentlemen, if not all of them, would be ready to open up and frankly denounce in writing this very Gory Act, if asked to do so."

"Thus, then, the citizens of the so-called empire of personal freedom in the farthest West are quickly taught a crushing moral lesson which ought to condemn them to everlasting shame in the eyes of the whole civilised world!"

The Russian gunboat *Silatch*, with the two torpedo boats *Gogland* and *Narguen*, left to-day for Vladivostok.

The good old ocean liner *Zambesi* left to-day for Singapore under a charter to the King of Siam, and will be back in Hongkong on the 2nd inst.

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THE *Japan Mail* hears that Captain Ingle, R.N., has decided to resign his position of Naval Adviser to the Japanese Government, as in order to complete his qualifications for Admiral in the British Navy, he must return to active service.

THE Post Office will be closed on Friday the 26th inst. (the day appointed to celebrate the Queen's Birthday) except from 8 to 9 a.m. Correspondence for the Peak and Kowloon will be posted up to 9 a.m. The night box will be kept open. The Money Order office will be entirely closed.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to erect a monument in the Public Gardens at Yokohama in memory of the officers and men of the ill-fated Japanese war-ship *Chikuma-Kan*. Lieut. Kaburagi, who was in command of the *Chikuma*, and other Japanese officers are collecting subscriptions, and the approval of the Naval Department has been solicited.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial Hospital begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—
Lantz, Wegener & Co. \$ 1000
A. G. Wice 1000
Rev. J. Bosshard 500
Levy Hermanos 500
Mehta & Co. 500
More and Schmidt 500

At the Marine Magistrate's Court to-day, Capt. Golding, of the British steamer *Mogul*, charged against Bengali men with refusing duty on the 23rd inst. in Hongkong waters. From the evidence it appeared that the men were under the impression that they had been ill used by the engineers, and so struck work. His Worship expressed great unwillingness to impose a penalty which would result in turning so many men destitute on the beach in Hongkong; and ordered them to be imprisoned for three days, and then sent on board to go to sea.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board to-morrow (Thursday, May 25th) at 4.15 p.m., the orders of the day will be:—Mr. Humphreys will move—That the question of public laundry work as now carried on in the Colony receive the early consideration of the Board. Dr. Cattle will move—That the public urinal in Battery Path be removed and, if necessary, erected in a more suitable place. 3. Estimates for 1894. Agenda.—1. Mortality Returns for the weeks ended the 13th and 20th May, 1893. 2. Analyst's report on samples of water drawn from the Tatum and Pok-tan-mai mains on 31st March, 1893. 3. An application for permission under the provisions of the Health Ordinance to erect water-closets on private premises. 4. Surveyor's report on the condition of the house-drain of No. 4, Gage Street. Applications for licences and renewal of licences to keep awns.

THE following, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, are tea statistics at date compared with the corresponding number of days from the opening of last season, viz., 21 days, 15th May, 1893:—

	1891.	1892.
HANKOW TEA.		
Sessions.....	11,481	6,441
Stock.....	15,750	95,100
Arrivals.....	15,750	127,650
KUANG TEA.		
Sessions.....	45,816	19,799
Stock.....	15,916	17,000
Arrivals.....	50,901	15,400

The entire business to date as compared with the same number of days last year is as under:—

	1891.	1892.
For London & America.....	53,000	5,000
"Russia.....	15,750	75,100
	15,750	50,100

TYPHOON WARNING.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Señor Don Ortiz, the Spanish Consul at this port, for the following telegram:—

Depression over the Pacific, north-east of Luzon.

THE RECENT TYPHOON.

By the steamer *Metopola*, Capt. W. Fraser, which arrived here yesterday from Saigon, we learn that the Spanish steamer *Salvadora*, which usually runs between Manila and Singapore, was struck by the typhoon on the way from Hongkong to Saigon on the 14th inst. She was flying light, and seems to have been quite unmanageable. After weathering the fiercest part of the storm, she at last managed to reach Saigon on the 19th, terribly smashed up. If the *Salvadora's* own report could be obtained it would no doubt be one of the most interesting records of China Sea typhoons.

Just as we go to press, we have obtained further details of the *Salvadora's* most eventful voyage, which we are compelled to hold over until to-morrow.

WAGLAN LIGHTHOUSE.

The following account of Waglan Lighthouse, compiled from most competent sources, embodies a good deal of information not previously published.

The design and specifications for the tower, the lantern, and the light were completed and submitted to Sir Robert Hart, G.C.M.G., in July 1891, by Mr. D. Marr Henderson, C.E., of London and Paris, and Mr. F. M. E. M. the Engineer-in-chief to the Imperial Maritime Customs Service of China. The execution of the whole was entrusted to Messrs. Barber & Co. of London, who proposed that the optical apparatus should be supported by a float in a tank and revolved on a pivot. The ingenious arrangement is, we believe, the design of the engineers of the French Lighthouse Service, and it was first applied to a fourth order light for the Suez Canal Lighthouse in Corica, under the instructions of M. Bourdelle, the Engineer-in-chief of the French Lighthouse Service. Harbour lights were to be floated on mercury, whilst sea lights were to be floated on water. For such purposes mercury has many advantages over water, and Mr. Henderson approved of its use for first order and even for hyper-radiant lights. Accordingly the Waglan Light is fitted with an *Armature d'Isolation à mercure*, whilst to be prepared for a break-down, which, however, is not likely to

happen, in the new system, the *Armature ordinaire à chariot* has been retained. With the new system, which is no more costly than the old, lights can now be revolved with less driving power, at much greater speed, with greater steadiness, and with less wear and tear than was formerly practicable; consequently the intervals between the flashes, that is, the periods of darkness, can be reduced, and larger and more powerful lenses used.

The tower, 17 feet 6 inches in diameter at its base and 12 feet 8 inches at its top, is similar to some of the other cast-iron towers erected in China; and it is provided with brass scuttles, ventilators with brass hit-and-miss valves, and the usual speaking tubes and lightning conductor. The door in the *muraille* of the lantern, which leads to the outer gallery at the top of the tower, is fitted with a porch, having two entrance doors, so that the lightkeepers can gain access to the exterior of the lantern in any weather without the flame of the large lamp being interfered with or caused to flicker by irregular currents of air. This is the first lantern so fitted in China. An iron ladder leads to the top of the curved lantern glazing, and access to the vane is rendered safe and easy by steps bolted to the dome of the lantern. The cowl is a fixed one of the latest pattern.

The optical apparatus is of the first order having an internal diameter of 1.84 metre, and it consists of four pairs of great lenses, four pairs of upper prism panels, and four pairs of lower prism panels, one pair of which is necessary to give a double flash. Each great lens consists of a central planoconvex lens, surrounded by eight lens rings. An upper prism panel consists of eighteen reflecting prisms, and a lower prism panel of eight. The diverging light from the large lamp is condensed by these lenses and prisms into four pairs of beams of light, so the light which is revolved by clockwork, is, strictly speaking, a double-flashing catadioptric one. The horizontal axes of the lens panels are alternately placed at 20 deg. 22 min. and 60 deg. 48 min. from each other; and as the whole light is revolved once in two minutes the intervals between the centres of the flashes are alternately 6 11-15th and 23 1-15th seconds. The duration of the flashes chiefly depends upon the size of the flame, but to an observer near to the light the flashes will appear longer than to one more distant.

The six-wick burner employed is similar to those in use at several other Chinese light-houses; and oil is supplied to it by a pair of fountain lamps which are revolved with the apparatus, the one fountain balancing the other. This is a novel arrangement, as hitherto large single burners have been employed in these lights fitted with this system of oil-supply. The burner and lamps are specially arranged for the use of either mineral or vegetable oil, but generally a high test mineral oil will be burnt.

The principle of detached buildings, as a precaution against fire, has been carried out in this lighthouse, as in most of those erected in China, and the general arrangement of the buildings was decided on when Mr. Henderson was in Hongkong in April of last year.

The three buoys, which were moored near the lighthouse to assist vessels laden with materials getting near to the island, were constructed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., and the special open-link chain cables used were manufactured by Messrs. Brown, Lenox & Co. of London; the whole being made in accordance with Mr. Henderson's designs.

NORTH FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Tamsui, 18th May, 1893.
On the morning of the 14th inst. H.M.S. *Landar* arrived at Kelung, having on board Mr. N. R. O'Connor, British Minister to China, who was accompanied by Mr. O'Connor; and the *Albatross*, with Vice-Admiral Fremantle. The British Consul and Mr. E. B. Moore, Commissioner of Customs, were, I am told, in waiting to receive the distinguished visitors, and the party came through by special train to Taipei in the same afternoon.

The Minister made a formal call on Shao Yü-lin, Governor of Formosa, the following day, and it is stated that various commercial matters were discussed at the interview with satisfactory results. The night was passed at Taipei, the visitors being entertained by Capt. F. Ashton, representative of Messrs. Lapralle, Cass & Co., and early next morning they proceeded to Tamsui (Keelung). The *Landar* and *Albatross* steamed round Kelung, but were unable to cross Tamsui bar owing to insufficient water, so they anchored outside.

Governor Shao, the principal Chinese officials, the British Consul and the Commissioner of Customs, with their wives, and Mr. Matheson, of the Formosa Railways, were entertained at dinner on board the *Landar*. His Excellency Shao, with his staff, came down from Taipei in one of the little Government nondescript steamers, and picked up the British Minister and the above guests opposite the Tamsui Custom House. It was blowing very hard from the north-west, which made the trip to and from the *Landar* anything but agreeable for the ladies. At about 3 p.m. the Governor and the other visitors left the *Landar*, that vessel saluting His Excellency and the port, and the Hobbs' boats returning the compliment. Both war-ships then quickly got under way, the *Albatross* proceeding to Foochow and the *Landar* to the North.

The Douglas *Co's Formosa* and the Chinese steamer *Cass* are in port, but have for Amyot with tea. The latter ship appears to get only a very small percentage of cargo, whilst the *Formosa's* people were hard at work loading well into the night in order to get ready in time to get away by this afternoon tide. We are all sorry to hear that Capt. Hall, the popular skipper of the *Formosa*, had to stay back in Amyot owing to sickness, but trust it is nothing serious. Mr. Robson, the chief officer, is in command this trip.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

LONDON, April 22nd.
The Shipping Federation has declined to hold any further conference with the strikers. The labour leaders have renewed the threats they recently made as to the organizing of a national strike.

Two Australian banks in London have cabled an offer of a million of gold to Sydney, but the offer has been declined. The Scottish banks and insurance companies, in conjunction with the creditors of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, have accepted the scheme of reconstruction.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland has been arrested and conveyed to Holloway Gaol. Two vans of furniture have been taken to her cell, which is decorated with blue plush, and has been hung with handsome tapestries, and furnished with toilet-regulator. A waggone full of trunks containing various "comforts" was taken to the apartment. A confectioner catered for the Dowager Duchess, who will be permitted to receive her friends. She will be provided with books and the various newspapers, and has an attendant to wait on her.

The debate on the motion for the second reading of the Home Rule Bill was brought to a close in the House of Commons at an early hour this morning. The motion was resolved in the affirmative, the result of the division being—

For the second reading..... 347
Against the motion..... 304

Majority for the Government..... 43

The House was crammed, and great excitement prevailed. Sir Henry James, Q.C., member for the Bury division of Lancashire, delivered a brilliant speech in opposition to the bill. He declared that the responsibility of civil war and bloodshed would rest with the Government. Mr. A. J. Balfour, ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, who also opposed the bill, asserted that it was a concession to agitation and crime. A million and a half of Protestants, he said, were prepared to forcibly resist Home Rule. If the bill were passed all hope of a peaceful Ireland would vanish. Mr. Gladstone delivered a vigorous speech in reply. He denounced the Opposition for exaggerating and making baseless prophecies. The announcement of the result of the division was followed by a scene of the wildest excitement in the Chamber on the part of the Irish members. The Nationalists jumped upon their seats, cheering and waving their hats, and the Ministerial supporters and the occupants of the Treasury benches followed their example. Mr. Gladstone repeatedly bowed his acknowledgements. Mr. William Re-mond, member for East Clare, exclaimed excitedly, "Parnell shall not be forgotten to-night; three cheers for Parnell!" amidst ironical laughter. The majority in favour of the second reading of the bill, namely, 43, is precisely the same as that which voted in the Irish Parliament in the year 1801 in favour of the Union. Every member of the House either voted or abstained. Sir E. W. Watkin, member for Hythe, whose opinion was for some time doubtful, voted against the bill. Mr. W. Saunders, M.P. for Walsworth, who declared that he would vote against the bill, was reconverted by Mr. John Burns at the last moment. The Ulster delegates thronged the lobby of the House, and cheered and hooted alternately. When the result of the division was announced they cheered the Queen and sang the National Anthem. Eventually the police cleared the lobby. The Ulster members of the House declare that they will move no amendment in committee. Several members of the front Opposition benches cheer in this course. The majority of the party, however, prefer to contest the bill line by line. Many amendments have already been tabled. When the result of the division was made known in Ireland bonfires were lighted in Nationalist quarters. The news was received in Dublin with wild enthusiasm. There is great excitement in Belfast, where the streets are thronged with crowds of people. The services of the police were frequently called in to regulation to prevent collisions between opposing factions.

April 23rd.
A great Unionist meeting to protest against Home Rule was held in the Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington, last night, and was attended by 11,000 Unionists. Immense enthusiasm prevailed. The vast assemblage cheered the Union Jack and sang patriotic songs. They groaned at the name of Mr. Gladstone and cheered Mr. Balfour. The Bishop of Derry (the Right Rev. William Alexander, D.D.) moved the principal resolution, which was to the effect that the establishment of a separate Parliament and Executive in Ireland would destroy civil and religious liberty, unsettle manufactures and commerce, and weaken British influence throughout the world. The motion was carried with enthusiasm. The meeting repeated after the Duke of Abercorn the words, "We will never have Home Rule." The leading Conservative Clubs have banqueted the Ulster delegates, who are now sightseeing in London.

April 24th.
A mysterious attempt to poison 50 of the soldiers in Hongkong is reported to have been made. The Royalist party denies that it was concerned in the attempt. It is reported that the ex-Governor of Hawaii, Liliuokalani, is still hoping for a happy issue of her troubles. The officers of the Woodwick garrison welcomed the members of the Victorian Artillery team on their arrival at Gravesend, and conducted them to Woolwich, where the garrison put the woolwichers a hearty welcome. The Victorians are quartered with the sergeants' mess. On Sunday the Victorians attended church, and the populace of Woolwich crowded the streets to see them. To-day they commence daily drills. The men are highly flattered at having been invited to join the Queen's escort at the opening of the Imperial Institute next month. They are overwhelmed by the generous reception everywhere accorded them. The Woolwich garrison will give a concert in their honour on Tuesday evening.

Riot took place in Belfast yesterday, and the houses of several Roman Catholics were wrecked. During the disturbances the Orangemen cursed the Pope and Mr. Gladstone. The military were summoned, and the mobs dispersed. The Irish National League is clamouring for the indictment of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, as well as other Unionist leaders, on a charge of inciting Orangemen to rebellion. The Clan-na-Gael contradicts the report that internal discussions have led to the extreme section standing and joining the Irish National Federation. A riot took place at the yards of Harland and Wolff, shipbuilders at Belfast, and resulted with bludgeons. Several policemen and soldiers were injured, with stones while quelling the disturbance. The Ulster delegates to the recent Unionist demonstration in London have been entertained by the Marquis of Salisbury at a great festival at Hatfield House.

In connection with the dockers' strike at Hull serious rioting took place last town on Saturday night. The police were called out to charge the crowd repeatedly, and used their freely, in order to disperse the assemblages of strikers and sympathisers. In these fights many persons on each side were injured, and several arrests were made. Huge timber stacks in the docks were set on fire on Sunday, and the police, aided by a detachment of blue-jackets and marines from the gunboats lying at Hull, succeeded in quenching the flames. Bailey and Lett's engines works at Hull have been destroyed by the fire which was caused by the strikers. A hotel in the vicinity was also burned down. The dock hose was found to have been cut. The owners of the stacks of timber set on fire had taken sides with the Shipping Federation. This, it is understood, was the reason why the men on strike set fire to the timber. Fires, similarly caused, were discovered in other parts of the docks, but they were quickly extinguished. A detachment of dragoons is now protecting the dock hose from attacks by the mob. Rioting was resumed on Sunday. The dockers' attempt to board vessels under shelter of stones at Hull were fired. The labour leaders in London have declined to organize a relief fund for the strikers at Hull, and have decided to leave the question of a national strike in abeyance for the present. The incendiary fires in the Hull docks covered an area of eight acres. The damage caused amounted to one million sterling. The timber stacks are still burning. The Hull strike is regarded as a "vicious rebellion." The strikers' weapons include catapults, bludgeons, studded with nails, and iron bars.

The Sultan of Morocco has apologized to the British Ambassador

Norwegian Parliament, in favour of the establishment of consulates for Norway in the North Atlantic, the Norwegian Ministry of M. J. W. C. Steen has resigned office.

The directors of the Orient Steam Navigation Company, Limited, intend to pass a dividend and carry £17,000 to the reserve fund.

Mr. Robert G. C. Hamilton, lately Governor of Tasmania, and formerly Permanent Under-Secretary in Ireland, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Wilmington Gazette*. He objects to the financial clauses of the Home Rule Bill, and advises that England should collect all the customs and excise duties, handing over any surplus to the Irish administration.

Mr. H. Labouchere has given notice of his intention to move an amendment to the Home Rule Bill in committee for the abolition of the Legislative Council in the proposed Irish Parliament. The amendment proposes to limit the amount of the Irish contribution to the Imperial Exchequer to £1,500,000. Mr. William Redmond, member for East Clare, and also Mr. Labouchere, have given notice of amendments to exclude the Irish members from Westminster. There is still much excitement in Belfast over the Home Rule Bill. Large bodies of Protestants and Roman Catholics assemble daily, and it is only the presence of the military that has prevented an open conflict between the opposing factions. In addressing 1,500 Ulster delegates at Hatfield House Lord Salisbury declared that there would be no Home Rule in Ireland or any part of it. Other Unionist leaders asserted that Great Britain would never accept the Loyalist. It is reported that some Irish members, on the night of the division on the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons, shouted, "To hell with the Queen," as an effect against the cheers of the Unionists in the lobby. The report has created a sensation. The timber set on fire at the Hull docks by the strike is insured. The crowd refused to assist the blue-jackets and firemen in carrying timber from the edge of the fire to prevent the further spread of the flames. A further detachment of Royal Scots and 150 police have been drafted to Hull. The blue-jackets have arrested two men who were caught in the act of lighting a suspicious parcel beneath a shed containing 2,000 iron labourers. Mr. Sprow, the organising secretary of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, states that it is intended to wage a persistent war against the Shipping Federation throughout the United Kingdom.

The Radical press, in commenting on the Budget proposals, complains of the absence of death duties and graduated taxation. A fire broke out in a church in Naples, and led to a panic amongst the worshippers. Five children and eight women were crushed to death in the stampede which followed. Many others were injured.

The *Daily News* says that owing to the reported demand in Australia for notes of five-pound banks, one Australian bank is printing in London notes for a million sterling for early dispatch.

The report of the directors of the London Chartered Bank of Australia recommends the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and that £18,000 be carried forward. A postscript has been added to the report, which suggests that in consequence of great changes in Australian finance, specially affecting the banks that have occurred since the report was drafted, the shareholders are advised to consider whether, under such conditions, it would not be better to pass a dividend. The *Standard* says that the postscript appended to the report of the directors of the London Chartered Bank leads to the belief that the bank is considerably stronger than the public thought.

A number of Scotch and English depositors with the Australian Joint Stock Bank in favour of the proposed reconstruction of the bank if a reasonable scheme be promptly submitted. The bankers discredit the proposal of Mr. G. D. Carter, the Victorian Treasurer, to pay the Victorian Conversion Loan out of the Savings Bank deposits. They hold that gold must be raised in London.

The Emperor William has conferred upon Cardinal Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro, Secretary of State to the Holy See, the order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, the highest titular distinction in his Majesty's gift. Significance is attached to the decoration of the Cardinal Rampolla, because that prelate has until lately been bitterly opposed to the Triple Alliance. Notice has been given in the House of Commons of 300 amendments to be moved in Committee upon the Home Rule Bill. A great deputaion consisting of the Irish delegates to the late Unionist demonstration in London had an interview to-day with Alderman Stuart Knill, Lord Mayor of London, who said that they were justified in constitutionally resisting Home Rule. Sir William Ewart declared that one firm was preparing to remove from London to Hull. Sir William Ewart said that all men over 60 years of age were enrolling themselves throughout Ulster in order to elect an assembly of 600, which would guide the country through the present crisis.

Mr. John Morley, Irish Secretary, has telegraphed to the Government that affairs in Belfast, where riots between Orangemen and Roman Catholics have taken place, are now quiet, and the excitement is subsiding.

The team of Victorian Horse Artillery which has just arrived in England was present to-day at Aldershot, and witnessed the inspection of troops by the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Joseph Isaacs, brother of Sir Henry Isaacs, ex-Lord Mayor of London, who was acquitted on April 20 of complicity in the Hansard Union frauds, has likewise been declared not guilty of the charge brought against him of a similar character.

It has been discovered that an attempt was made to set fire to the Alexandra Dock at Hull, but the attempt failed. A detachment of mounted police has been despatched from London to Hull in answer to an inquiry in the House of Commons. Mr. Henry Asquith, the Home Secretary, said that he declined to withdraw the military and naval forces from Hull.

April 26th. The members for Belfast in the House of Commons have appealed to the Loyalists, urging them to keep the peace. The Unionist leaders condemn any display of roystering in Belfast. A thousand amendments to the Home Rule Bill are to be moved in committee. The Anti-Familialists intend to refrain from proposing any amendments, hoping thereby to arrive at a friendly compromise with regard to the financial clauses of the bill. The Rev. Dr. Kane, a leading Orangeman, has issued a manifesto, in which he urges Unionists to exercise restraint until the time comes for "all over 16 to do battle for faith and freedom."

There have been renewed disturbances in the streets of Belfast. The police were compelled to use their batons on the crowds who were armed with iron bars and were cutting the Pope. Twenty-five of the rioters were arrested. The police also dispersed a procession of youths who were parading the streets of Belfast singing "Rule Britannia."

The *Standard* states that the Opposition leaders intend to make strong efforts to modify the Home Rule Bill in committee with the view of securing the absolute supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. The Government, it states, is prepared to allow the Irish to vote on all questions, recognising that a division of Imperial and domestic questions is impossible.

The R.M.S. *Orlando* has arrived at Plymouth from Australia. The Australian cricketers and the New South Wales Mounted Infantry team are in excellent health, with the exception of one trooper, who has had an attack of congestion of the lungs during the voyage. He is recovering. Lord Sheffield is arranging a splendid welcome to the Australian cricketers in return for the hospitality shown towards him when in Australia. Captain McNeill, formerly adjutant of the New South Wales Cavalry Regiment, boarded the *Orlando* on arrival, and welcomed the Mounted Infantry team.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to set fire to a timber yard in the Queen's Dock at Hull by means of petroleum. A daring attempt was made by the strikers to destroy a railway bridge by means of dynamite at the moment that a train laden with iron labourers for the docks was passing over it. Fortunately the attempt was frustrated.

The strikers attempted to set fire to the ship *Goole*, which is manned by free labourers. The Shipping Federation is sending 500 additional free labourers to Liverpool and Hull.

The action of the New South Wales Government in taking steps to guarantee the A. J. S. Bank notes is approved in the city, and hopes are expressed that the other colonies will imitate its example. The *Times* advocates the insertion of a clause in the bank reconstruction scheme compelling new banks to draw from independent sources here, and not from their branches. The *Times* this morning comments on the Bank Issue Bill, which is being introduced in the New South Wales Parliament by Sir George Dibbs. It is averse to the proposal that the Governor-in-Council shall have power to declare bank notes a legal tender under certain conditions. It considers that this provision will benefit some creditors at the expense of others, and that any such legislation will only do harm. The *Edinburgh Scotsman* denounces Sir George Dibbs' Bank Issue Bill. It says that the proposal to allow the banks to issue notes against the uncollateral capital will deprive the British depositor of the chief guarantee in the event of liquidation. There is an improved financial feeling in New York. The Treasury holds 600,000 dollars in gold and has a reserve of over 100,000,000 dollars.

Her Majesty the Queen will return to London to-morrow from her visit to Florence. The festivities in connection with the celebration of the silver wedding of the King and Queen of Italy were continued yesterday. Five hundred princes and nobles in full armour took part in a gorgeous tourney in Rome in the presence of King Humbert and Queen Margherita and other royal personages attending the silver wedding.

A conference was recently held between Sir Henry Loch, her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, and President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, with reference to the question as to the occupation of Swaziland. Although the result of the conference has not yet been officially announced, Sir Henry Loch considers that the conference was a success.

The 1,000 party in Belgium will hold a great demonstration on May Day (1st May), in favour of the eight-hour system.

A disastrous drought prevails in France. The Employers Liability Bill has been read the second time in the House of Commons.

The death is announced of Commander Fitzmaurice, who was connected with the cruise of H.M.S. *Seagull*.

The Court has made the usual order on a friendly petition for the winding up of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

The hearing of the petition by Messrs. Gurness, Mahon, and Co., private bankers of the Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, has been adjourned till 15th May. The question has been raised as to whether the bank belongs to an Australian company, the Court can interfere.

Rias Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, is now working in harmony with the British representatives.

Mr. Nathaniel Rothschild has presented to the people of Vienna two chateaux in the Syrian Alps, to be used as a hospital for consumptives. The value of the gift is estimated at half a million sterling.

On Sunday Pope Leo XIII. received the Emperor William of Germany and the Empress Augusta Victoria with great grandeur and ceremony. The interview lasted 45 minutes. The Emperor offered to kiss the Pope's hand, but his Holiness deprecated such action, and his Majesty pressed the Pope's hand twice instead.

A dynamite bomb has been exploded in the Capitol at Rome, smashing the windows and damaging the columns of the building.

Sir R. W. Duff, Governor-designate of New South Wales, has sailed from Brindisi to the R.M.S. *Parramatta* for Sydney.

Wang K'o-chung, prefect of Chinkiang, has been occupied the past month in drafting regulations with reference to the deepening of the irrigation canals in his prefecture, which require a good deal of cleaning and widening as the country-people, with characteristic foolishness and avarice, have been throwing rubbish into their neglected canals and filling up those bordering on their own lands in order to procure a greater surface for culture.

The practice of jumping from one house-top to another which covers the houses at the point of a sharp kink in a trifling lane by the daring spirits of Tientsin, which has been so prevalent for some years, but had been suddenly put a stop to last winter by the local authorities of that port making severe examples of accused persons by starving or torturing them, and in some cases immediate decapitation, is beginning to be felt again. Two wealthy merchants in the city were visited lately by thieves of this class who "borrowed" and took away about \$50 in hard cash.

Formosa's natives state that the aborigines of the north-east coast are on the war-path again. Several bands of ten or twelve warriors have been seen, and have waylaid and murdered a number of sailing vessels, and have ventured too far into the hills. The camphor districts are also said to be infested, and to protect this trade, which yields the Government nearly \$300,000 a month in taxes, Governor Shao Yu-lan has sent about 1,500 men to scour the country and drive back the savages, who had stolen out without the permission of their chiefs and patriars.

In addition to the various kinds of tribute provided yearly by the different provinces of the Chinese Empire for the use of the Imperial Household, or "Nai Wu Fu," such as silk and satin from Hangchow, Soochow and Ningbo; porcelain from Kiangsi; glassware from Kiri-tea from Yehien; Chinkiang and Hukow; oranges from Foochow; peaches from Shanghai

and Felchow (Shantung); fish from Ningpo, etc., the sum of Tls. 600,000 is provided every year from the *Likhs* and Maritime Customs services for the current expenses of the various departments connected with the Imperial household. The following are the cities and provinces that are required to provide this sum and their several amounts:

Liangkiang Salt Revenue	Tls. 50,000
Kuangtung Salt Revenue	50,000
Foochow Tea Likh	50,000
Foochow Ordinary Likh	100,000
Foochow Maritime Customs	50,000
Shanghai Maritime Customs	50,000
Taipei (Anhui) Ordinary Likh	100,000
Kiukiang (Kiangsi) Ordinary Likh	150,000
Total	Tls. 600,000

With reference to the above, owing to the "bad year" last year, the different like services mentioned above fell short in their remittances, so that the officers of the Imperial Household were compelled to borrow from the Board of Revenue something like Tls. 20,000 to pay the expenses of the Imperial battery, the provender of the palace stud, and that of the horses of the four battalions of the Imperial Guards doing garrison duty. An Imperial decree has therefore been promulgated recently, ordering the Customs services under pain of penalties to send in their remittances promptly in the 6th and 8th moons in order that the amounts borrowed from the Board of Revenue may be paid off this year.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, 8th May, 1893. We were greatly shocked on Saturday afternoon by the terrible news from Tongshan, that there had been a sudden sinking of ground in connection with the mines, not a great way from the railway station, and the fear expressed that over 50 men were cut off from escape thereby.

The story was between them and the shaft. Yesterday's information only confirmed the worst fears of the day before. Little news was added, but the fact that water was oozing up through the bottom of the pit, and that the miners were continually caving in, hence it was very probable that there was no possibility of relieving the imprisoned men. This evening we heard that ten bodies have been exhumed, and that there are probably not less than thirty more not yet found, all of whom are probably dead. There are also some ten mules and horses, which have doubtless met the same fate. This is the greatest calamity which has yet befallen this mine, and may seriously interfere with its operations for a time, because of the superstitious of the Chinese. Such occurrences cannot be absolutely prevented even with the very greatest care in the use of preventives, and there has been no lack of care on the part of the foreign managers who have the work under supervision.

Such a jam among the boats in the river has been on for the last week or ten days, has seldom been exceeded in the memory of the oldest. Parties have been delayed over three days in getting through the bridge of boats. The jam has extended for a distance of over two miles. It might venture a suggestion to the water police, the system of passing boats through the floating bridge might be improved. As at present it is, two boats—making a space about 20 feet wide—near one side are dropped out of line at uncertain intervals, and in the case of a crush, a number of boats are permitted to pass down, and then a number to pass up, at the option of the superintendent. Then the "dropped boats" are returned to their place, and the throng across the bridge resumes its onward flow for a time. Watching this process as occasion is, the opportunity, the suggestion is that it would be a better way to have the central boats anchored securely, and an opening made on either side of the stream, and require the boats coming down to keep to one side, and the up-bound to the other side. It does seem as if this would facilitate both the passage of boats and the traffic across the stream.

It has been threatening rain since yesterday morning with a few light sprinkles. To-day it is very chilly, more like a beginning of April than a day in the second week of May. It is the season of the great festival of *Hui* in connection with the great temple of the Goddess of Mercy outside the East Gate, where a small image of this deity is taken to a temple on the West Gate to pay a visit of two or three days to her mother. The streets are thronged. Carriages of women and children come from all the surrounding villages—some, it is said, from scores of li distant.

Last reports modify considerably the former statement regarding the accident at the Tongshan mines. We now hear that only about 20 men instead of 50 were in the mines when the sink occurred, most of whom were rescued alive. We still feel uncertain just what the facts are. Several reports have been sent. It is even said that the report of so many lost was an attempt to extort a large sum of money from the company, but that an enforced roll-call revealed the falsehood. It is difficult to learn the exact truth unless one is on the ground, even then the fiction-loving character of the Chinese might make the task no easy one.

All the schemes of China and railway schemes will regret the resignation of Mr. W. N. Patrick from his position on the Board of Directors, news of which has reached here already. Mr. Patrick has been a faithful, conscientious, and trusted adviser of the Viceroy Li, and one who has always had at heart the best interests of China. Already are the principles and methods, whose introduction he secured in the interests of careful, honest and efficient work being overtaken, and the old method brought again to the front. Tied, faithful, and efficient men are being discharged, and their places are filled by men (from the south) and in many cases by those who have been discharged for known inefficiency and dishonesty or both. Mr. Patrick has been in China over 20 years, and leaves in a few days for his first visit to the home land. The best wishes of his friends go with him; Chinese officials, gentry, and community have testified their appreciation of his services in various presentations.—*N. C. Daily News*.

LETTING THE SUN SOAK IN. "I am just standing here to let the sun soak in to me a bit."

It was about two o'clock in the afternoon in London. For two weeks or more the weather had been dry and cold. Not a glimpse of the sun by day or of a star by night. Just dullness, dampness, and chilliness everywhere. People were feeling cross as hungry dogs. It was a time for rheumatism and rheumatism, and there were plenty of both.

Yet Heaven pitied us at length, and at noon of the gloomy day the clouds were swept away like dust by a new broom, and the sun came out warm and bright. How we all cheered, and tried to let the sun soak in to meet him half way. You can fancy it. The sun was that I said the young clerk who was doing out on the pavement in leisure hours, and he answered in the words which begin this article. Small blame to him for what is business today's business of sunshine. Why, nothing, to be sure.

Now, if you will be good enough to read what Mr. Hodgson says, I'll tell you what he and the clerk were

all in. First, though, we will let our friend from Leeds have the floor for three minutes. He says—

[Cooks.]

"I, George Hodgson, of 17, Fraser Street, Stoney Road, Leeds, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows—

"For over twenty years I suffered from a bad stomach and indigestion. I always felt tired and languid, and had a strange uneasy feeling at the pit of my stomach. I had a faint taste in the mouth, particularly in the morning. My appetite was poor, and after every meal I had great pain at the chest and sides. I was much troubled with sick headaches, and I had often pain and weight at my forehead. A hacking cough troubled me during the night and on waking in the morning, and I spat up a deal of thick phlegm. I then went on to become pale and emaciated, and my weight and strength, and for twenty years I never felt well. I struggled on with my work as best I could, but I got so exhausted that I had to lie down during my dinner hour, and also when I reached home at night. I was always in pain, and my sufferings were during those long years, no words can express. I took all kinds of medicine, but could hear talk of it, and was under three doctors, but no medicine that I took gave me more than temporary relief. At last I became weary of taking pills, and quite thought my illness was incurable. In February of 1888 I got very low and weak, and I made up my mind that I would never lie down. The pain was so intense that I could not bear it. It was like a knife cutting me open, and the pain would not let me run off my nose, so severe were my sufferings. For six months I went on in this way, getting weaker and weaker, and I thought I was going to die. Just at this time I took up a book that was left at my house, and read of a case like mine having been cured by a medicine called 'Doan's Kidney Pills.' I bought a bottle of Doan's Kidney Pills, and commenced taking it. After three or four doses of the Syrup I found my food digested better and I had less pain, and by continuing with the medicine I gradually gained strength. By-and-by, I felt better, and I began to get on my feet, and I began to feel like a new man. I am now a healthy man, and I never feel ill again. I am a tailor, and I never felt well in all my life as I do now. Doan's Syrup has made a new man of me. I wish others to know what the medicine has done for me, and I give full permission to the proprietors of it to make what use they like of this statement, in the belief that other sufferers may be benefited. I am a tailor, and I never felt well in all my life as I do now. I wish others to know what the medicine has done for me, and I give full permission to the proprietors of it to make what use they like of this statement, in the belief that other sufferers may be benefited. I am a tailor, and I never felt well in all my life as I do now. I wish others to know what the medicine has done for me, and I give full permission to the proprietors of it to make what use they like of this statement, in the belief that other sufferers may be benefited."

"And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1886 (Will. IV., c. 62)."

(Signed) George Hodgson.

"Declared before me at Leeds, in the County of York, by the said George Hodgson, this 8th day of October, 1891."

(Signed) A. W. Oakes, Mayor of Leeds.

Turn back, and read once more the seventh sentence in the statement. The last seven words are these: "For twenty years I never felt well." A dull day and bad weather in this man's life for twenty years! Think of that. Then follow along to where he says, "I never felt well in all my life as I do now." No words so weak as those to know what he says. That shows him to be a right-thinking and a right feeling man. His announcement will do good to a lot of people—there is a multitude of men and women tormented in the same way Mr. Hodgson was. Some have symptoms like his, and others have different ones, but they all signify the presence and power of the same old nuisance and scourge—indigestion and dyspepsia.

The reader takes notice of course, of the form in which the foregoing statement is made—the form of a simple and solemn declaration, according to law, before a magistrate, the Mayor of Leeds. The purpose of this on the part of Mr. Hodgson is to impart all the dignity and weight to his words that is possible. He desires that what he says may be understood to be the truth and nothing but the truth. Anybody who disputes it will do good to a lot of people—there is a multitude of men and women tormented in the same way Mr. Hodgson was. Some have symptoms like his, and others have different ones, but they all signify the presence and power of the same old nuisance and scourge—indigestion and dyspepsia.

But, so far, the case is too plain for question, and we have to do with a man who has been a long period of dismal weather in his life, a medicine which found that now enables him to stand, like the London clerk, and "let the sun soak in to him a bit."

Today's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that the *feu de peloton* on the evening of the 23rd instant, will be FIRED on the Praya in front of the Cricket Ground, City Hall, and Hongkong and Shanghai.

Couplers of houses on the Praya in the vicinity should open the windows as a precaution against damage during the firing.

By Command, G. T. M. O'BRIEN, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 24th May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

SINGAPORE STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT AND AFRICA PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship.

"THIRTE." Captain G. Constantino, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, 26th June, at Noon. Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to DAVID RASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 24th May, 1893.

WANTED. IMMEDIATELY, a EUROPEAN or MESSMAN, also Servant and Assistant Cook. Apply on board H.M.S. *Porpoise*. Ship sails in six days. Hongkong, 24th May, 1893.

NOTICE. THE Undersigned, the Proprietor of "THE ROSE, SHAMROCK, AND THISTLE" HOTEL, having disposed of his business and arranged to leave the Colony by the 1st day of June, begs to intimate that all DEBTS and other CLAIMS against him must be rendered and settled before that date or they will not be recognized.

All Accounts owing to the Hotel must be paid at once. I. WEINBERG, Hongkong, 24th May, 1893.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kramlin"—A. B. C. Code—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers, THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators. The Reading, Writing, and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience. A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjoining the Hotel, and under the same Management.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied. HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER, Manager. Hongkong, 12th February, 1893.

Today's Advertisements.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1, 165, E.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 24th May, 1893.

A. E. SKEELS & Co., Telegraphic Address "SERRINOS" Hongkong, (A.B.C. Code 4th Edition).

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS. No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Under Messrs. Douglas LaPratt & Co.'s Office.

MESSRS. A. E. SKEELS & Co. undertake Sales Privately, or by Auction, of any kind of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlements Guaranteed. Immediate Cash advances on Goods for Auction.

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurances effected. Hongkong, 28th April, 1893.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, COLLARD & COLLARD.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, SEWING MACHINES, &c. AUCTION MART, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

ON SATURDAY next, the 27th May, 1893, AT 2.30 P.M. SHARP, Completing—

DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM and BED-ROOM SUITES, EASY CHAIRS, SIDE-BOARDS & OVERMANTELS, EXTENSION DINING TABLES, CABINETS, DINNERS WAGGONS, DINNERS SERVICES, MARBLE TOP and other TABLES, BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, CURTAINS, ELECTROPLATED and GLASS WARE, CHINESE and JAPANESE VASES, COOKING STOVES, ICE BOXES, MEAT SAFES, LAMPS, &c., &c.

ONE ENLARGING CAMERA 9 by 7 (Rapid Engraving), by Perkins and Raymond. ONE 1-PLATE PORTRAIT LENS, PORCELAIN DISHES, 4-PLATES, BROMIDE PAPER, CORNERSHES, &c.

ONE COTTAGE PIANO, by Collard & Collard, in good order. SIX SEWING MACHINES, by Blesold and Locke.

ONE JINRIKSHA, well made. ONE DOUBLE-BARRELLED HAMMER-LESS GUN, with appointments in Case. A consignment of OEOGRAPHS, Handsomely Framed.

The Auction will commence with Photographic Apparatus. On view on Friday and Saturday A.M. Sale Terms—Cash before delivery. A. E. SKEELS & Co., Auctioneers & Valuers.

Auction Mart, 17, Praya Central, Hongkong, 24th May, 1893.

To be Let.

TO LET. OFFICES, 1ST & 2ND FLOORS of No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and Straits, Limited. No. 11 & 12, COOMBE ROYAL—a large Furnished House at Magazine Gap. No. 10, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL, at present occupied by the New Oriental Bank in Liquidation. NEW HOUSES in RUPON TERRACE—Rocham Road, near Breezy Point. NEW HOUSES in Elgin Street, Peel Street, and Shannon Street.

No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS. FLOORS in Blue Buildings. GODOWN, No. 12, Blue Buildings. SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES at Magazine Gap. Very cheap Rental.

GROUND FLOOR No. 1, Shelley Street. "THE WILDERNESS" Caine Road. OFFICES in Praya Central above Messrs. Douglas LaPratt & Co.'s Office.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 16th May, 1893.

TO LET. FOUR ROOMS (Furnished or Unfurnished) above the "KIDLOON CLUB", Kowloon, with TWO BATH ROOMS. Separate entrance. Apply to DORABEE NOWROJEE, Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1893.

STEAM WATER-BOATS. SHIPS Supplied with FRESH WATER for BOILERS and DOMESTIC PURPOSES with despatch. J. W. KEW & Co., 18, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1893.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, STANFIELD'S-1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. VACANCIES for GENTLEMEN or MARRIED COUPLES at Moderate Terms. Mrs. STANFIELD, Proprietress.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1892.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE. COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and Table Accommodation. Apply to Mrs. MATHER, 2, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1893.

KOCH'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, No. 30, STANLEY STREET. BOARD and LODGING, Per Day ...\$ 1.50 Month ...\$ 45.00 Hongkong, 24th March, 1893.

J. Blackhead & Co. SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, and PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS, & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENT for HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION for the BOTTOMS OF IRON and STEEL SHIPS. HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT for coating the insides of STEEL SHIPS. MOTOR LAUNCHES PATENT DAIMLER. DAIMLER INDUSTRIAL MOTORS. TRAMWAYS, COACHES and FIRE ENGINES. LIFE-BUOYS, LIFE-RAFTS, LIFE-BELTS to Board of Trade Rules. ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS

